THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 14, 1840. | NO. XXXV. OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1035.)

Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extent in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of unpaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause earising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r., 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swell ngs in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—affection of the liver—after trying doctors' remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatuiencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

The above Medicines may be had of Cress & Boger, of this town, Agents for the Proprietor.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840.

TERMS

OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every FRIDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue one month before the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at one dollar per square (of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

NEVER LOOK SAD.

Never look sad—nothing's so bad
As getting familiar with sorrow;
Treat him to day in a cavalier way,
And he'll seek other quarters to-morrow.

Long you'd not weep, would you but peep
At the bright side of every trial;
Fortune, you'll find, is often most kind,
When chilling your hopes with denial.

Let the sad day carry away
Its own little burthen of sorrow;
Or you may miss half of the bliss
That comes in the lap of to-morrow.

When hope is wrecked, pause and reflect,
If error occasioned your sadness;
If it be so, hereafter you'll know
How to steer into the harbor of gladness.

THE LIGHT IN THE BINNACLE.

[BY MISS C. H. WATERMAN.

Oh! dread not the shadows that compass thee now,
There is always a period to sorrow,
Tho' darkness may hover awhile o'er thy brow,
Bright joy may disperse it to-morrow.

Think, think, as ye gaze o'er the waters of life,
Though the waves may be troubled and chill,
Think, think ye can see, 'mid the turmoil and strife,
The light in the binnacle still.

The flowers may fade that we cherish in youth,
And friends may forget we were ever,
And hearts that we loved for their kindness and truth,
Have taught every fond link to sever.

But flowers may blossom again from the earth,
And raptures our bosoms may thrill,
If we see 'mid the falsehood, the fading and dearth,
The light in the binnacle still.

Then dread not the clouds, tho' they gether in night,
So long as one sparkle is given,
Peeping forth like a sunbeam of beauty and light,
From out the bright portal of heaven.

But steer by the glimmer, tho' faint it appear,
It is meant every heart pulse to thrill,
No darkness appals us, while steady and clear,
The light's in the binnacle still.

ASSOCIATIONS.

There's not a heart, however rude,
But hath some little flower
To brighten up its solitude,
And scent the evening hour.

There's not a heart, however cast
By grief and sorrow down,
But hath some memory of the past
To love and call its own.

SQUEEZING.

How fashion'd the beaux have grown,
In fact they're perfect churls;
Such shameful coldness now is shown,
They never squeeze the Girls!

But females have devised a plan,
In lieu of these cold elves;
They now, (oh, shame upon you man!)
With corsets squeeze themselves!

HINTS IN HUSBANDRY.

ON THE APPLICATION AND INCREASING QUANTITY OF MANURE.

In the Spring when the manure is conveyed into the field, it should be ploughed in, immediately, and spread no faster than becomes necessary for ploughing; because at this season the warmth of the sun produces a rapid fermentation, the most valuable or liquid part of the manure escapes in the form of gas, as it is often expressed, by evaporation. Should a heap of manure at this season be covered with earth two feet deep, in a short period the whole mass of earth would be enriched by the gas, arising from the fermented manure, and the quantity would thereby be greatly increased.

To put neither fresh nor rotted manure in the season of planting potatoes and corn, as a general practice is injudicious, but half the quantity of fresh, unfermented manure, in the hill, well mixed in the soil, would afford probably more nutriment than double the quantity of old rotten manure.

Manure being the life of a farm, every exertion should be used to increase the quantity of all kinds. Compost, soot, ashes, lime, gypsies burnt, clay, or soft bricks, pulverized, decomposed vegetable substances, weeds, leaves of trees, coarse grass, &c. will all increase the quantity of manure, and tend to fertilize the soil. None are ignorant, that such as is taken from the vaults, afford the greatest quantity of nutriment to plants. On farms it ought never be lost. The yards for swine, ought always to be excavated, or be in the form of a basin, so that this manure in richness next to the last, should be preserved in a moist state. The same remark applies to the barn yard for cattle, except, that the latter ought to have a level and dry margin, for feeding the cattle occasionally.—*Northern Farmer.*

ON THE DEPTH OF PLOUGHING.

That ploughing deep is of the utmost importance to make land productive, no one (who is a good farmer) will deny. Yet how deplorable is it to see so many of our farmers, instead of *ploughing* their land, persist in the old ruinous practice of merely skinning it.—Soils of the best quality may be very shortly impoverished by shallow ploughing: while on the other hand, those of an inferior quality may be materially improved by judicious ploughing. Why, it may be asked, are swamps and bogs so inexhaustibly fertile after being drained? One simple reason is, because they are possessed of a soil of considerable depth. Then why not plough deep, in order to increase the depth of the soil of upland. Lands which have been ploughed shallow, on receiving the first deep ploughing, will generally fail in some measure in producing a good crop, in consequence of turning up the clay. This has disheartened some that have made trial of it, so as to abandon it immediately again. But the action of the sun and atmosphere on the upturned clay, will contribute greatly to its fertilization. This being ploughed down, and the former surface turned up again, with the addition of proper manures, will give land a deep soil and render it fertile and productive.

But few persons are aware of the depth to which the fibrous roots of grass descend into the ground. It has been discovered with very few exceptions, that they reach to the bottom of soils, however deep; consequ ntly plants growing in a deep soil will be much better protected against the effects of drought than those growing in a shallow soil. I would suggest, therefore, that land in ordinary cases, be ploughed not less than eight inches deep. Will it not be much better to suffer partially in one crop, and thereby to have afterwards a manifold increase; than to be always toiling, with very imperfect returns for our labor?"—*F. Cabinet.*

* A shallow soil may be made deep without fear of suffering any loss in crops, by an increase of 2 or 3 inches every annual ploughing, until the earth be stirred and pulverized to the depth of 10 or 12 inches. Indian corn planted in such a mass of loosened earth, would not suffer by ordinary droughts; but like a sponge, it would absorb a vast quantity of rain water, and become a reservoir to supply the want of that and of all other plants.—*Miller, Ed. Silk Culturist.*

From the Cultivator.

BEE MOTH.

Mr. James Thatcher, author of the 'American Orchardist,' &c. &c., in a communication to the New England Farmer, says: "I will embrace this opportunity to communicate for the benefit of the Cultivator, what I believe to be an infallible remedy against the bee moth, which has proved so destructive to bees throughout our country of late years. The remedy is simple and easily applied. It consists merely in covering the floor board on which the hive stands, with common earth about an inch thick. A hive set on earth will never be infested with worms; for the bee moth will not deposite her eggs where the earth will come in contact. She naturally resorts to a dry board as her element. The remedy has been employed by a number of persons in this vicinity for several years, with the most complete success.

SULPHUR A PRESERVATIVE FROM INSECTS.

Sulphur is recommended by Dr. Mease, in the Domestic Encyclopedia, as a preservative from insects. The recommendation is endorsed by the Editor of the Cultivator in his last number. He stated that dusted upon grapes, in the grape-house, they have prevented mildew upon the fruit. "It is efficacious in the open ground, till the sulphur is washed or blown off. For many years, we have lost most of our early Cabbages by a maggot, which preyed upon the stem under ground. By mixing sulphur with the grout in which the roots of the plants are dipped before planting, the evil has been wholly prevented; and if the plants are plunged deep in the grout, so as to coat the base of the leaf stems, they are protected from grub. If scattered upon the rows, in young Cabbages and Radishes, before or after they are taken up, it probably would be efficacious in protecting both the tops and roots.—*New England Farmer.*

From the Georgia Journal.

ECONOMY.

Economy is in the mouth of every one. It is preached by all, and practised by—*none*, we were going to say, but we will change the expression, and say, that it is practised by only a *few* of the vast multitude now engaged in the active pursuits of life. The merchant who has suffered by indiscriminately crediting to Tom, Dick, and Harry, his wares and merchandize, meet him where you may, complains of the extravagance of his neighbors, and their want of what he is determined in future to practise, a proper, nay rigid *economy*.—Poor man! Had he been less extravagant himself in the disposition of his merchandize, had he been content with the selling of fewer goods, and been satisfied with a certain though a smaller profit on the same; retrenchment in his household probably would not have been necessary, and the practice of a rigid economy would not have been *preached* by him at the corners of the streets. As it is, by his extravagant eagerness to do *business*, he has assisted others to ruin themselves, and in doing so, has well nigh *ruined* himself. To such an individual we would say, that by the exercise of *economy*, united with persevering industry, fortune, notwithstanding the hardness of the times, is yet within your reach. Despond not, but practise what you preach, and a kind Providence will certainly smile upon your efforts. Experience has taught you a lesson for your good. Be wise and profit by it.

The Planter also talks about *economy*. He has ventured largely in purchasing upon *credit*, land and negroes. Not content with cultivating a few hundred acres of land, and of working from forty to fifty hands, he must venture into speculation, and entail upon himself a load of debt, the yearly interest of which should have frightened him from his purpose; but he has become tired of thriving in a *small way*; is not content with the appellation of a thriving *farmer*; and must needs gratify his ambition to become *planter*. He ventures, and is *bit*. The costly plate, the sparkling hock, the rich madeira, united with fashionable furniture, fine horses, splendid coaches, "*first rate overseers*," and bad crops, have made him a preacher. He is ruined, and lectures upon *economy*. We hope that he will practise it. If not enervated too much by luxurious living, he, in its exercise, may yet attain a competency. Let him not look beyond this, for true happiness is seldom found the companion of those who more than a competency possess.

The Mechanic comes next. He, too, talks of the hardness of the times, and recommends *economy*. Well, truly has he been hardly used! The world to him hath ever been unkind! Hard knocks from his *boss* when an apprentice, low wages when a journeyman carpenter, blacksmith, or bricklayer, he yet contrived to save a little from his hard earnings, and was on the road to prosperity; but he has advanced on the ladder of fortune even yet a step higher, and is now a master workman. A builder of houses himself, with his dependent journeymen, apprentices, &c. Eager to monopolize the business of the town, he has made many unfortunate contracts. He has lost money in putting up the Jail. He has been worsted in erecting the Court House. The wages of journeymen have increased. Brick, mortar, lime, and other materials have *unexpectedly* also increased in price. Every thing has taken a bad turn. Rendered desperate he ventures further still. What is the consequence? He is ruined, and with the Merchant and Planter, he has become a preacher of *Economy*. Truly do we pity his situation, and wish him every success, in his exertions to rise again. Let him take heed to practise what he preaches, and all will yet be well with him.

Not only doth the Merchant, the Planter, and the Mechanic loudly prate about *economy* in our streets, but the Lawyer, the Physician, the Speculator, the Banker, the Note Shaver, the Retailer, the Gambler, gentlemen of every profession and calling, and gentlemen of no profession or calling all, all, all, appear to be determined to worship at the shrine of *economy*, alone, in the future. Never have we witnessed so unanimous a feeling prevailing before in any community, upon any subject, as there is upon this. The absolute necessity of every man exercising rigid *economy*, appears to be acquiesced in by all. It is in truth the only hope. Nothing else can save many from absolute ruin. Let us all then work more, and play less. Avoid extravagance, and practise *economy*. It will be well for us, and better for those who are to supply our places when we have all quit this stage of action. The talent that has been committed to our care, we *must* improve, or the appellation of "well done thou good and faithful servant" will not be applied unto us at the great, the accounting day. *Economy* in future shall be our watch-word. We will practise *economy*. We will preach *economy*. *Economy is a virtue.* It may make a man to be rich; it can never make a man to be poor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Incidents of the Lexington.—The following stories show on how small a circumstance our lives some times depend:

When the Philadelphia morning boat arrived on Monday, the 13th, one of the gentlemen passengers called a hack, and agreed with the driver to take him to Eighth street. Another gentleman being about to get in, the former admonished the driver that he must not zig zag about the city, but go directly to Eighth street. "Yes sir," said the driver, "I will take you first; it will not be out of the way for this gentleman." When the hack had gone on some distance, the two gentlemen fell into a conversation, and the second one stated that he was on his way to Boston, and was then going to the Providence boat. "To the Providence boat, sir!" exclaimed the other; "why, we started from the very next pier to the Providence boat, and here this rascal of a hackman is taking you a journey of three miles, and you will certainly be too late." Such was the fact; but the gentleman imposed upon, was out of health, and could not help himself, and so had to go the round, and probably pay for it too, and be made too late besides, for the Lexington had gone when the hack returned, and so the man's life was saved. This story shows the advantage of being cheated, and is calculated, not to make us approve of fraud, but to rejoice that there is a Providence which can bring so much good out of so vexatious an evil.

One of our citizens who was very anxious to go to Boston in the Boat of Monday evening, was, by a series of apparently untoward circumstances, prevented from finishing his business at Philadelphia in time to return here on Saturday, and as he could not conscientiously travel on Sunday, he remained at Philadelphia until Monday. His Boston trip was accordingly deferred, and thus his life was saved. This shows the advantage of keeping the Sabbath.

Another gentleman had made his arrangements on the Saturday previous, to take the boat on Monday for Stonington. But learning that a creditor who held a demand against him, was watching his opportunity to catch him, and reflecting that the boat was the place at which he would be sure to be found, he determined on taking the New Haven route, and so his life was saved. This shows the advantage of being in debt. Let no man complain of his lot in this respect. Doubtless there are many more cases in which some little occurrence, seemingly unmeaning, prevented persons from being on board. Oh! that it had pleased the good Being who guides our destiny, to have turned all feet away from the Lexington on that day.

From the Texas Telegraph.

Among the thousands of emigrants that are now constantly arriving in our country, we notice with regret too large a portion of young lawyers, physicians, clerks and graduates recently from the various universities of the United States. These young men come to our shores lured by the brightest prospects and burning with high hope. They have heard Texas described as an El Dorado, where naught but golden visions cheer the bold adventurer who has but to seek her fertile prairies, and bask in the bright sunshine of uninterrupted prosperity. But alas! what bitter disappointment often awaits them! They here find indeed a country unsurpassed for beauty and fertility, and abounding in agricultural wealth; but all this affords them no encouragement. They wander abroad from place to place, only as Arabs wander amid the fertile fields of Goshen. What is to the farmer a paradise, is to them a desert. The occupations which afford them the means of support, are here either neglected or are already overburthened and rendered sterile by competition. Often have we seen young men of this class, who have been nurtured in the lap of luxury, and who, previous to the period of their emigration, had never known the sting of want, but had been constantly fostered and sustained by wealthy and indulgent parents, here bowed by disappointment, suffering under the most abject poverty, embittered tenfold by the recollection of former and brighter days of happiness and of ease. Our country is yet quite too new and its population too sparse and widely diffused to afford many asylums to individuals of this description. The population most required in Texas at present, is that derived from the farming districts of the United States, and not from the cities and larger towns. Those publications and public lectures therefore, that tend to urge emigrants from the large cities of that country, do injury, by enticing to our shores, a class of individuals that are wholly unfitted either by habit or disposition, to encounter and endure the privations and hardships of a new country. We have frequently on former occasions alluded to this subject, and endeavored to check this species of emigration; but, notwithstanding these efforts, we believe the number of emigrants of this class now constantly arriving, is greater than it has been at any previous period.—To those young men who have already arrived in our country and are still unemployed, we would say, waste no time in idle expectation, nor loiter any longer in our towns: but hasten at once to the "Upper Country," and engage immediately in the business of farming; the planters in that section will receive you with open doors, and however irksome may be the change to this new occupation, it will ensure a competence and perhaps be the means of securing the avenues to affluence.

A few useful hints to Young Men.—Industry is but little value unless it be regular. No good is gained by working only by fits and starts. To avoid the formation of habits of irregularity, endeavor to go upon a fixed determinate plan, in reference both to your ordinary avocations and your periods of study and reflection. To a steady perseverance in the plan you have laid down for yourself, add the virtue of punctuality. One half of the people you meet with have no accurate idea on this important matter. They make life a play, and what is truly ridiculous, many of them perform their parts very badly. Instead of being punctual, they care not how they keep their engagements, and thus punctual men get ahead of them. Many complain that they are prevented from being punctual by the multiplicity of their engagements. But this, in most instances, is a delusion; all men may be punctual to the extent which is necessary to gain them a reputation for regularity if they choose.

It is astonishing what a man may do in the way of study and occupation, if he proceeds according to method, and does not allow himself to be overcome by the soft applinnces and excuses which indolence is apt to suggest. The world generally esteems and pays court to men of real undeviating punctuality and integrity. All men love to lean upon such individuals, well knowing they are safe in doing so. Some men seem to be afraid of cherishing the habit of punctuality, lest it should be thought to border upon a virtue that is vulgar. They consider it beneath the attention of a great man, or of one who thinks he has a right to do as he pleases, to be punctual. This shows great weakness of character—littleness of mind—and overweening self-esteem. It may be remarked, that all men who have attained eminence or merited esteem, have been distinguished for their punctuality. Washington was a punctual man; so was Blackstone. When this last mentioned individual delivered his celebrated lectures, he was never known to keep his audience waiting, even for a minute; and he could never think well of any one who was notoriously defective in this virtue.

Punctuality in paying debts, settling accounts, and keeping promises, is a virtue of inestimable value. If people could but see and justly understand how highly their characters are raised in society by punctuality in these matters, they would exert every faculty and strain every nerve to be punctual. But too many allow themselves to be overcome by petty excuses to their conscience.—Make punctuality a habit; be punctual in every thing. If you determine to rise at a certain hour, be on the floor at the very moment. If you determine to do any particular thing before your breakfast, be sure to do it. If you have to meet a circle of friends or a society, be there at the appointed time. Some men are apt to be very tardy in attending meetings of societies, especially if they have any thing to do, they think there is great dignity in being waited for, but it is a very mistaken idea; for although an assembly will be glad to see you after having waited some time for you, they would have been much more pleased to have seen you at your post at the appointed time.

Industry, perseverance, punctuality and integrity are all greatly advanced by a habit of early rising A young man may learn many sciences and languages merely by making a proper use of the early hours of daylight in the summer season.—Early rising is perhaps by some considered a very vulgar habit—therefore it is a thing well enough for mechanics and laborers, but by no means to be adopted by the higher classes of society. But those who think so, either know nothing of the biographies of eminent men or have perused them with little attention. It is indisputable that few men ever lived to a great age, and fewer still ever became distinguished for their abilities, who were not in the habit of early rising. If you rise late, of course you cannot get about your business till a late hour, and then every hing goes wrong throughout the day. Dr. Franklin says, "that he who rises late, may trot all day, and will not have overtaken his business at night." And Dean Swift avers, "that he never knew a man to come to greatness and eminence who lay in bed of a morning." Indeed, it may be confidently affirmed, that he who is in the habit of early rising in his youth, will be much more likely to live to old age, more likely to be a distinguished and useful man in society, and more likely to pass a pleasant and peaceful life, than he who makes a practice of lying in bed till a late hour of the day.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Croup.—Cut Onions into thin slices; between and over them put brown sugar.—When the sugar is dissolved, a teaspoonful of syrup will produce almost instantaneous relief. This simple and effectual remedy for this distressing malady should be known to all having the care of small children.

From the North Carolina Standard.

PROFOUND FORGETFULNESS.

As Mr. Gales has thought proper in his paper of the 31st ult., in an editorial headed "*The Memorial*," to recur to the hand-bill which you published in 1838, of which I was the author, allow me sir, again, to place facts before that gentleman, and show how comfortable it is for *certain* editors at *certain* periods to have the gift of profound forgetfulness.

In that hand-bill Mr. Gales says, I denounced him "as tainted with Abolitionism, *because, some dozen years* before, a *Communication* appeared in the "Register," in which a plan was discussed for the gradual abolition of Slavery, though *he* was actually out of the State, when *the article* appeared." It is a remark of one of the "Ebony and Topaz" Whuggery that figures won't lie, and as I have an "*old record*" which gives "*mighty fine things*," and furnishes "proof as strong as holy writ," I think Mr. Gales himself will be satisfied that the application of the caption of this article befits him, or else, he has taken a short Rip Van Winkle nap. But to the "*old record*."

In the "Raleigh Register," (Joseph Gales and Weston R. Gales, Editors,) of April 20th, 1831, there is an *editorial* article, as follows:

"COLORED FREEMEN.

"A writer in the last Wilmington Recorder, complains of the effects of the Act of our last Session in relation to our freemen of color, which imposes a quarantine of forty days on vessels having a free person of color on board. In nine cases out of ten no white sailor can be employed as cook or steward; and in such case a captain would either have to go without either of these necessary adjuncts, or sail to some other State.

"At present we understand the merchants of Wilmington are in want of vessels to carry away the produce lying on their wharves. But few vessels are owned in the port, and they must have cooks at least; yet if they carry a free colored man out in that capacity they cannot bring him back, and but few will engage on those terms.

"This writer very correctly adds, that a string may be stretched till it breaks!" ☞ *It is admitted that SLAVERY is a CURSE to the Southern States. Would it not be better to think of some means to get RID of it, rather than thus FLY in the FACE of HUMANITY and the CONSTITUTION!*"

This sir, is no Communication, nor is it the *article*, which appeared when Mr. Gales was "actually out of the State," it is the language of *himself* or his father, both of whom had charge of the editorial department of the "Register" at that time; it matters not which of the editors penned it, one is just as responsible as the other.

Would you believe sir, that this *editorial* of Mr. Gales', is in substance the same, as the Memorial of the Manumission Society, which he is now branding Judge Saunders with being (not "*tainted*" but a real *bona fide*) an abolitionist for *presenting* (not *endorsing*) to the House of Representatives, on the 13th of December, 1824—*sixteen years* ago, and which was *six years and four months* before the appearance of Mr. Gales' *editorial*? That "truth is stronger than fiction" is truly verified in the profound forgetfulness of Mr. Gales in this instance. Here are extracts containing the *strongest* language of the Memorial and Mr. Gales' *editorial*, which I place side by side for his special gratification.

Extract from the Memorial presented in 1824.

"We keep up a practice (slavery) contrary to justice, contrary to the principles of *HUMANITY*; to the principles of our *Free Institutions*, and contrary to the principles of the christian religion and sound policy; and which will fix an indelible stain upon the character of the nation, if persisted in."

Extract from Mr. Gales' editorial, written in 1831

"It is admitted that slavery is a *CURSE* to the Southern States.—Would it not be better to think of some means to get *RID* of it, rather than thus *fly* in the *FACE of HUMANITY and the CONSTITUTION*."

It is fair to presume that the above *editorial* gave the hint to the *Correspondent*, who *five months afterwards* sent a Communication to the "Register," of which the following is an extract:

"Let Congress (says the Correspondent of the Register,) constitute a *fund* which we will call a "REDEMPTION FUND."

"This (he says) may be effected by the present system of Taxation—but which would be esteemed preferable (as bringing the patriotic feelings of the nation visibly into action) by something like direct appropriation." He then proceeds: "say each WHITE and FREE COLORED POLL *shall pay annually into the TREASURY* 25 *cents* (or more if necessary) for this *specific object*."

"The slaves are stated to be——to and at ONE DOLLAR *each*."

"On all real Estate 25 *cents* on each ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS *value*."

And he adds "now let the General Government in its liberality add to these the *unappropriated public lands*, which must be brought immediately into market, &c."

"And when the General Government is in possession of a *surplus fund* let their munificence throw that also into the REDEMPTION FUND."

This is Gen. HARRISON'S doctrine precisely: hear him:—"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the CAUSE OF EMANCIPATION, I answer that it has long been an object *near my heart*, to see the *whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object*." This may in part account for the warmth with which Mr. Gales espouses his cause.

But I will proceed with the remarks of the "Register," on the Communication of the Correspondent:

The Editor says: "He who addressed the public on a subject in which they are equally concerned is certain of securing their attention if he cannot carry conviction to their minds, and though his proselytes be few his audience will be large. The well written appeal therefore, which we publish to day, which has for its object the creation of a fund whereby the gradual abolition of slavery may be effected, will doubtless be read with attention whatever may be the conclusions arrived at with regard to its feasibility. We are aware that the considerations which propositions of this character involve are exceedingly difficult and very delicate, and should be discussed with great caution; yet we see ☞ *Nothing in the communication alluded to* ☜ to which the most fatidious can object: "whether the plan here proposed if adopted would accomplish the expected result we are not prepared to say; but it is only by a comparison of the propositions which may be submitted to the public that the most proper one may be selected."

And now may I ask, if Mr. Gales was *absent* at *both* periods? If some "Ebony and Topaz" "whig" neighbor did make remarks during the editor's absence, did Mr. Gales *disavow* the matter or the import, on his return?

Mr. Gales says that a Communication appeared in the Register," "*some dozen years before*" the hand bill of 1838. The Communication and *editorial remarks* appeared in Oct. 1831—about *six years and a half* before the hand bill. Profound Forgetfulness, after all, is a "mighty fine thing" on certain occasions; though if Mr. Gales desire truth, as he professes, he will thank me for jogging his memory, for shaking him out of a political nap. There is no great sin in a slip of the tongue or a mistake in times and seasons—the error lies in perseveringly contending for the wrong. I dare say, therefore, Mr. Gales will put all right in his next paper.

I intend no personal disrespect to Mr. Gales. But the subject has been introduced by himself, and I feel bound to state the facts to the people.

I remain, Your's very respectfully,
February 1st, 1840. RALEIGH.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, February 14, 1840.

☞ We call the particular attention of our subscribers to that portion of the Terms of this paper where it is conditioned, that all wishing a discontinuance of their paper, must give us notice of their desire at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the year. *This rule will be strictly observed in future.* Also, the postage on letters to us must be paid, or they will remain in the Post-Office here.

We are indebted to the Hon. H. M. Watterson, of the House of Representatives, for a copy of his admirable speech on the subject of Abolition Petitions. We intend to publish it in our next paper.

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

This paper which, it is said, once had some pretensions to decency, (as its sen. Editor once had to courtesy) like many others of the same party stamp, is driven to desperation by a sinking cause, and has thrown off all the restraints of propriety.—In a late number, it indulges in a long string of scurrilities at our expense, because we called it a *Federal paper!* And is it considered by the sen. Editor of the Observer so heinous a charge, as to justify the miserable ribaldry which almost *smells* in his late paper? We can tell him, that much as we differ with the federal party in *politics*, we think them more injured and degraded by the violent and abusive course of *such a print* as the Observer, than they possibly could be, by any political heresies, honestly entertained.

The sen. Editor of the Observer tells us that he is a Republican in politics; it may be so, but we ask, what would be the conclusion of any impartial judge who would read the scurrility which appears, not occasionally, but habitually in the Observer, much more the continued abuse of the Republican party, and republican measures, while he himself professes in politics to be a faithful scribe of republicanism. Hear him: "We claim to be Republican, not Democrat—Whig, not Tory."

Again—"we shall be sorry to dub the Editors of the Western Carolinian, *tories*."

We do not intend to follow the *example* of the Observer, by casting back opprobious epithets.

Our editorial obligations as *members of the same profession*, to say nothing of any higher motive, shall restrain us. In short, we must confess that we aspire to no such fame in political controversy: The honor therefore, so richly won by the Observer, shall remain, by us, uncontested; and we now say, once for all, until the editors of that paper observe more editorial courtesy towards the Western Carolinian and its editors, we shall not condescend to notice any of their productions.

ASSUMPTION OF THE STATE DEBTS.

Of all presumptuous schemes we ever heard of, the one of making the General Government liable for the debts of the individual States, contracted for *local* objects, is the most preposterous.

Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other States, have gone in debt over head and ears to carry on extravagant schemes of internal improvement, and now a certain class of politicians in the country wish to make the other States liable for the payment. North Carolina has been prudent enough to keep out of debt, but her prudence and economy will avail her nothing, if she is now to be taxed for the extravagance of others.

The subject is every day assuming a more serious aspect, and the People should be advised of the pending danger. Already has Mr. Gentry, a whig member from Tennessee, announced his intention to introduce into the House a bill to provide for the assumption of certain debts of the States, and the appropriation of the proceeds of the Public Lands for their payment.

Should such a bill pass Congress, as that here contemplated by Mr. Gentry, we should soon see the seeds of discord and distrust springing up all around us, and these twenty-six united and happy States broken into fragments. To contemplate such an event is revolting to the feelings of the friends of the Union, and those who cherish the cardinal doctrines of republicanism.

That our readers may be acquainted with the origin of this dangerous scheme, we extract from the Washington Globe the following:

FROM THE GLOBE, OF NOV. 20, 1839.

"Never in the days when the old British party flourished most in this country, was there an example showing a more perfect identity between the moneyed aristocracy in England with those who aspire to rule the people in this country by the same means, than is furnished by the ready party adoption, by Federalism, of the sweeping system of policy recommended in the late London Bankers' Circular, authenticated by the signatures of the Barings, Brothers and Co. We annex it here as we find it quoted and commended in NILES's Register:

"*Important Suggestion.*—Some very useful hints will suggest themselves to statesmen as well as capitalists, upon perusing the following suggestions which are from a source entitled to the consideration of all.—*Niles's National Register, Nov.* 16.

'*American Stock.*—The late loan made by the United States Bank at about two years, and for £800,000 on deposite of Pennsylvania and other States' stock, at a price which gives ten per cent. annual interest to the subscribers, shows what rate of interest must be paid to obtain any amount of money of the best American securities, and serves therefore as a guide to capitalists here for their purchase of State stocks. We quote the last prices of the principal securities at which business has been done, but must add, that even at these rates, only small and occasional sales are practicable. The continued fall in their value destroys speculation, whilst many years will be required for real investments to absorb all that is at present in our market. We do not doubt, but that such gradual purchases will continue, of the stocks of well known States which do not overissue, and which faithfully meet their engagements to their creditors, as the confidence in the resources and national honor of the United States remains undiminished in this country, as well as the conviction that by such investments, England employs her annual surplus of capital both safely and profitably, encourages her best customer, and binds more closely the ties of mutual interest between the two countries. But if the whole scheme of internal improvements in the Union is to be carried into effect on the vast scale, and with the rapidity lately projected, and by the means of foreign capital, *a more comprehensive guarantee than that of individual States, will be requisite to raise so large an amount in a short time. A national pledge would undoubtedly collect capital together from all parts of Europe; but the forced sales of loans made separately by all the individual States in reckless competition, through a number of channels, render the terms more and more onerous for all, lower the reputation of American credit, and (as reliance is almost exclusively placed in the London market) produce temporary mischief here, by absorbing the floating capital, diverting money from regular business, deranging banking operations, and producing an unnatural balance of trade against the country. It would seem, therefore, as if most of the States must either pause in the execution of their works of improvement, or some general system of combination must be adopted.*'

"All corporation stocks are neglected, nor do we hear of the transactions in bank shares except in those of the United States Bank.

"We have the honor to be your obedient servants,
"BARING, BROTHERS, & CO."

Wherever the Federal press has spoken of the scheme recommended in the above circular as the basis of our whole policy, it has been with unhesitating approbation. The leading organs of the Whig party in New York have not only assented to the principle of the project, but have already digested comprehensive plans to carry it out into practice.

The New York Herald, with its own views, embraces those of the Courier and Enquirer, as follows:

"This plan is so far matured by the leaders of the Whig party as to be officially promulgated in the Courier and Enquirer of yesterday morning. The following extract conveys, *in petto*, the skeleton of the scheme:

'Let the Government of the United States—which means the people's immediate representatives in both Houses of Congress—create three hundred millions of stock, bearing an interest of four per cent. per annum, and let this be apportioned among the States, on the principle of Mr. Clay's Land bill—that is, *pro rata*, according to the number of their Senators and Representatives in Congress—and let the proceeds from the sales of public lands be set aside and sacredly pledged as a sinking fund for the redemption of this stock. Let the Secretary of the Treasury, or some other suitable person, be appointed to exchange so much of this stock as may be the portion of any State for the stock of such State now issued; and after a certain period—say six months—pay over the balance to the respective States. Most probably the holders of some State stocks would not be willing to make such exchanges; and, if so, the State would receive its entire portion, and from the interest annually received on the United States stock, and sales of it from time to time, as their necessities required, be in a situation to progress at once with all its public works, whether commenced or only in embryo. United States stock would then immediately fill the space, at present occupied by about two hundred millions of State stock; the remaining one hundred millions would be deposited in the State treasuries, and would only be offered for sale as their public works or other necessities required, and which the capitalists of Europe and America would gladly purchase at a premium.'

"In illustration of this great scheme, the Courier goes at length into its popularity, economy, and means of escape from direct taxation which the several States must submit to if the present system continue. With every view taken on these points we cordially concur. It is the only and efficient system of relief for the financial troubles of the age. A new National Bank is as frail as a fair one of the third tier. We have seen the *coup de grace* given to the rotten fair one in Philadelphia. Free banks are equally worthless and numerous. Safety Fund can hardly cover the nakedness. There is no place, no scheme, nothing short of a miracle from heaven can save the great credit system, except it be the plan now proposed."

The evening Star would proceed on a more moderate scale to effect the object of the circular. It proposes a national debt of thirty millions in the assumption of State bonds as a beginning:

"What is to be done? Must our public works stop? That would be a ruinous mattter, and I, for one say, no; they must not stop and need not stop, if our folks will only take up the matter and act together. The first thing to be done is to plan for taking right out of the market about thirty millions of State bonds now held by folks abroad, who begin to think they aint worth nothing, and by the time that is done they will have a little better appetite for taking some more that the States and Railroad Companies hain't sold yet.—This can be done by Congress, among its first acts, directing the creation of thirty millions of dollars of Treasury notes, from ten dollars up to five thousand dollars, to be exchanged for the same amount of State bonds that are now sold, and are fretting folks who hold them--the bonds of each State to have a prorata share in this exchange for Treasury notes. These Treasury notes are to be receivable in all sums due to the Goverement, and paid out again by the Government—the States will also receive them for payments due the States, or such States whose bonds are held in exchange for them—these notes bearing on their face the name of such State for whose bonds they were exchanged. The Treasury would thus issue thirty millions of dollars of a national currency, and hold thirty millions of State bonds—and the interest on these State bonds, as collected, would be applied in redeeming and cancelling these notes—thus reducing the amount annually, say six per cent, and when all are cancelled, which would be in about eighteen years, the bonds are cancelled also. One State is not responsible thus for another State—the interest paid on the State bonds of any State, is applied to cancelling so much of the notes exchanged for such State bonds."

GEN. HARRISON AT HOME—AGAIN.

The people at the South are greatly deficient in a knowledge of the *real* character and qualifications of the Harrisburg nominee for the Presidency. Nearly every thing they *now* hear said in relation to him, comes through a distorted medium. His eulogists do the *public* manifest injustice, by representing him in "all the pomp and circumstance" of a "HERO"!! when in fact and in truth, exhibit the old gentleman in whatever posture you may, he is as unlike what was intended to be conveyed by that term during the "heroic ages" as chalk is unlike cheese! To *us*, the attempt appears ludicrous, and carries more an air of *burlesque* than of seriousness about it.

But on the other hand, Gen. Harrison's political enemies do not always do him "even-handed justice;" they are too apt to disparage him *in all things*, instead of giving him credit for those qualities which constitute him, in a sphere corresponding with his capacity for usefulness, a good citizen and a worthy member of the community.

We are desirous, in all candor, to do him strict *justice*. It has been our aim, from the moment of his nomination, and shall continue to be the object of our efforts, to make all our readers better acquainted with him, as a man and a *politician*.—And in doing so, we shall not "set down aught in malice," but give the people unvarnished *facts*, the naked *truth*, in showing "what manner of person" he is. We shall tear away the vestures of *greatness* which his flatterers may attempt to fling around him, in their endeavors to merge the man in the "Hero;" and we shall strive to exhibit him to the people divested of those meretricious helps by which his eulogists are striving to dazzle the vision and cheat the understandings of that portion of the community who never have an opportunity of seeing "both sides of the question."

The following portraiture of Gen. Harrison, was drawn by Mr. Dawson, Editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser and Journal, who is his *neighbor*, who has known him long and known him intimately, and once upon a time wrote his biography. Entertaining a high regard for, and cherishing the kindest personal feelings towards him, he speaks of his character and qualifications in all candor, truth and fairness. It is an axiom in all countries, and has been in all time, that what a man's *neighbors* say of him, affords the truest test of his *real* character—the best evidence of who and what *he is*.

Taking Gen. Harrison, then, as his neighbor and biographer represents him, and is he *capable*—is he *qualified*, to be President of sixteen millions of enlightened freemen? We leave it to the Republican freemen of this Union to answer it in November next: we feel a confident assurance their response will be, No! No!

FROM THE CINCINNATI ADVERTISER.

We observe that several piebald presses have got into the habit of charging the democrats with sneering at the supposed poverty of Gen. Harrison, and from that arguing his incompetency to exercise the duties of President of the United States. Now, this is one of the numerous schemes of the federal party, to carry their point to create giants for the pleasure of slaying them; for we have not seen the first democratic paper that has impugned the General for his poverty. And if any have made any such remark, we must inform them, that if they deem poverty a disqualification, they are at war as well with the fact, as with one of the received and avowed principles of democracy, which ever has been that the man of talents and integrity however poor, is perfectly eligible to the highest office the people can confer upon him; and that it is the federal whig party who consider wealth to be a necessary qualification for office.

But these designing men of the whig party mistake, if they suppose that General Harrison is a poor man.

We have some knowledge of his circumstances, and we assert that he is not a poor man, and that he does not reside in a mean log cabin, as has been stated by those men who do not know in what kind of a house he lives, but who, to catch votes from those who do live in log cabins, assert both his poverty, and his residing in a mean domicile.

General Harrison is not a very rich man. He has not taken those wicked means to enrich himself, that many of his warmest friends have taken. He has been honest in his dealings—he has been faithful in all the public offices he has held—and he has not taken those advantages he might have done, without the violation of any duty, but by too much confidence in those he trusted, has lost much valuable property. Yet his present situation is quite independent; and he is by no means to be ranked among poor men. He is fully as rich as an honest man ought to be. He is nominally Clerk ofHamilton County Court of Common Pleas, the business done by deputy, and an office considered very lucrative, and by many considered more so than any office in the State of Ohio. But all this done, does not warrant us in saying or thinking that he is qualified for the office of chief magistrate of a Republican people.

There are two qualifications lacking in the character of Gen. Harrison, which neither riches, property, or honesty, can compensate for. He wants the talents required for the proper exercise of the powers vested in the President of a Great Nation; and he holds political principles which are repudiated by a democratic republican people, who alone can raise him or any other candidate to that dignified station. Either of these two qualifications, lacking in him, or any other candidate, renders them unfit for the office, let them be ever so poor, ever so rich, or so honest; and it is upon these grounds alone that we would ever oppose the election of any man.

There is not a public man in our country, for whom we entertain more friendly feelings than we have for Gen. Harrison, and we think we know him much better than nineteen twentieths of those who take upon them to decide upon his merits and his character; nor is there a man in the Union that we would so willingly support for the office he aims at, did we believe him qualified by his talents and by the political sentiments which we think ought to be held by a President of the United States; and we have the vanity to think that if our political sentiments were congenial, and he elected to the Presidency, we would have a better chance for official favors, than we would think of asking from the present incumbent.

It is true we wrote the Biography of Gen. Harrison, and it is equally true that we defended him from the slanders of some of those who now profess to be his most ardent friends—many who asserted that he was pusillanimous and incapable, aye even worse than either! but it is equally true that in our immediate intercourse with him, though we saw every thing that was amiable and honorable, in his demeanor and character, we never could perceive that superiority of talent that could recommend him to any intelligent man as a fit person to occupy the Presidential chair; and certain we are that no developement of talent in the General has occurred so lately as to convince those new found friends of his, who did not think him possessed of sufficient ability to exercise the duty of county court clerk, that he is now qualified to exercise a duty so much superior and so much more multifarious in its duties.

But the secret is, that some of those gentry conceive that they can perceive an advancement of their own sordid interests better, by supporting him for President than they could expect from his appointment of Clerk to the Court of Common Pleas—dollars and cents are their object, and not political principle, or the public interest.

"*Massachusetts.*—The committee appointed to canvass the votes given at the late election in Massachusetts, for Governor, has at length reported that the Hon. Marcus Morton has received the precise number of votes necessary to elect him, viz: a majority of one. He is an avowed abolitionist; and we believe the first that has ever been elected Governor of any State."

The foregoing article appears as an editorial in the "Watchman" of this town; we have also seen articles to the same purport in the "Raleigh Register," and other "Whig" papers of the State; and we are induced to notice them here, in order to correct the manifest injustice they have done Governor Morton. He was the Republican anti-abolition candidate; and having been elected in despite of the federal whigs and abolitionists combined, it is gratuitous—nay worse, it is rank injustice—to call him "an avowed abolitionist."

Recurring to the newspapers pending the election in that State, we find that Gov. *Everett* (the federal whig) was adopted as the abolition candidate; and all the abolitionists were called on, thro' the papers and circulars of that fanatical sect, to vote *for* him, and *against* Gov. Morton. As evidence of these facts, (which were notorious at the time), we give a few extracts from the "Liberator," the mouth piece of the abolitionists:

FROM THE LIBERATOR.

Edward Everett, the Governor of this Commonwealth, has answered unequivocally in the *affirmative* to the questions, whether he is in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the slave trade between the several States. Edward Everett now speaks the language of a patriot, a republican, and a christian. We believe it is the real language of his soul. In our opinion he ought to receive the undivided support of the anti-slavery voters of this Commonwealth; nay, they have pledged to him their support, inasmuch as he has declared himself to be in favor of their principles and their measures.

Pro Contra: Now let us see what these fanatics say of the Democratic candidates:

"Judge Morton's and Mr. Willie's letters (may they) are very much alike: They give no information; they do not answer the simplest of all possible questions, so that a plain man can tell what they mean. The vague professions of Judge Morton amount to just nothing at all; there is nothing in them you can put your finger on. If the abolitionists can be satisfied with such unmeaning generalities as these—that "every effort consistent with moral duty and the Constitution and bonds of the Union, ought to be made to mitigate slavery," &c.—if the abolitionists, we say, are to be satisfied with these empty declarations, we warn them, that the politicians will never give them any thing else."

Now we would ask the candid reader, if there be not sufficient evidence here to acquit Gov. Morton of abolitionism, and to saddle the charge upon the federal candidate, Gov. Everett? And besides, what becomes of the gratuitous charge of the federal whig papers of this State, that Govr. Morton is the only avowed abolitionist "that has ever been elected Governor of any State"—when it is proved that he is *not* an abolitionist, and that Gov. Everett (who has twice been elected) *is* the candidate and especial favorite of those fanatics?

If it were the *habit* of the federal whig papers to "deal justly" by their political opponents, we should expect those of this State to retract the imputation they have cast upon the character of Gov. Morton; but we can hardly hope for such magnanimity from unscrupulous partisan prints;—and one, at least, not a thousand miles distant, has avowed its intention to publish *nothing* but what may answer its own partizan purposes.

UNFAIR AND UNFOUNDED.

We regret to meet with such an article as the following, in the "Milledgeville Recorder." From the *former* character of that paper for dignified discussion and fair dealing, we were unprepared to expect so disingenuous an editorial in its columns. But in its new position, it really appears to have adopted that least defensible of all political maxims, that "all's fair in politics."

FROM THE MILLEDGEVILLE RECORDER, OF FEB. 4.

"We recorded in our last, the *Democratic* triumph in Massachusetts, of the Abolitionist Governor, Marcus Morton, who succeeded over his competitor, Edward Everett, the late Governor. We have now to record, not a triumph indeed, but another effort on the part of the Democratic party, to elect for the State of New York, an Abolitionist Senator of Congress, which only failed because the Democracy, as they please to call themselves, were the minority of the Legislature.

"In opposition to Mr. Tallmadge, the Whig candidate for the Senate, the Van Buren party ran Mr. Gerret Smith, as their candidate, a gentleman, as all know, unexceptionable in private life, and of education and repute, but an Abolitionist of the most ultra character. He has given more for the promotion of this cause, (for he is possessed of opulence) and exercised more influence in its favor, than perhaps any other individual in the the United States. It is his hobby, and his heart is wholly devoted to it. And this is the person selected by the Democrats of New York, to run for the Senate of the United States."

Now the Recorder's charge of Abolitionism against the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, will be found fully and absolutely disproved in the editorial article immediately preceding this; and this charge is not only disproved, but "the saddle placed upon the other horse,"—the fact having been established, that the Abolitionists went in a body for the federal whig candidate, Gov. Everett, who was the selected candidate of that fanatical sect, whose efforts were directed towards the defeat of Governor Morton.

As to the other charge, that the Democratic party in the New York Legislature made an "effort" to elect an Abolitionist to the United States Senate, we are astonished to find a print that has any regard for truth and fair dealing, attempting to practise so small and bare-faced a *trick* upon its readers! Such expedients are not unfrequently resorted to by candidates on "the stump," and, if artfully played off, are sometimes looked upon by *small politicians* as clever devices to carry an election! But for a public newspaper to resort to such *trickery*, where every general reader in the community can so easily detect the imposture, argues a wanton disregard for that truth and fairness, the absence of which characterizes the unscrupulous partizan.

We cannot suppose the Editor of the "Recorder" would have ventured upon such unqualified assertions, without having *seen* an account of the proceedings of the Legislature upon which he based his remarks; he would hardly have made such grave charges, without something more substantial to found them on than the naked *assertions* of partizan prints. Well, assuming as we are bound in courtesy to do, that he *has* seen an authentic account of those proceedings, what must all fair-minded and dispassionate men think of that political morality that would hold an Editor guiltless for propagating such charges as are contained in the foregoing article, when we inform them that the proceedings of the New York Legislature warrant us in stating the *fact*, that *no* "effort" *was* made by the Democratic party to elect "an Abolition Senator in Congress,"—that "the Van Buren party" *did not* run "Mr. Gerret Smith as their candidate"—and that he *was not* "the person selected by the Democrats of New York to run for the Senate of the United States," as charged by the "Recorder." And to bear us out in what we say, we would refer to the reports of the proceedings of the Legislature published in the papers of both parties.

On an examination of those proceedings, it will be found that the *facts* of the case are briefly these: Mr. *Tallmadge*, a "Conservative," who had recently apostatized from the Democratic party, went over with his followers, during the last election, to the federal whig and abolition party—and by means of this coalition, a majority of whigs and abolitionists were returned in each branch of the Legislature. In consideration of his services rendered, it seems to have been determined upon by the coalition majority to elect Mr. Tallmadge to the United States Senate. Now the Democratic minority in the Legislature, believing in the old adage that "one *renegade* is worse than ten Turks," would much rather that a consistent unalloyed federal whig had been elevated to the

Senate, than that the apostate Tallmadge should be thus honored for his treachery to his old friends. Every effort, consistent with parliamentary rules, was consequently resorted to by the Democratic members to defeat Mr. Tallmadge's election. But finding that the whig and abolition majority had *decreed* that Mr. Tallmadge *must* and *should be* elected, Mr. CHATFIELD, a Democratic member, in order to ridicule and burlesque the dogged determination of the whig and abolition majority to elect a political apostate, moved to substitute the name of GERRET SMITH, for that of NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE. This was done by Mr. Chatfield *on his own responsibility*, without concert with any other member; and, of course, this sarcastic motion, made in derision of the coalition majority, could not have constituted Mr. Smith "the candidate" of the Democratic party. Indeed, such an implication is preposterous!

And more than all this, Mr. Gerret Smith, like nearly all the prominent Abolitionists in that State, is, and ever has been, an *unchanged* federal whig—is, and ever has been, an unmitigated opponent of the Democratic party; and used as much influence, and doubtless expended more money, than any other individual in that State, in furtherance of the election of *Mr. Bradish*, the avowed Abolitionist whig Lieutenant Governor. The Democratic party vote for such a politician as Gerret Smith, a blue-light federal whig! The thing is impossible! The Republicans would sooner have "cut their right hands off," than to have "selected" *him*, or any other federal whig abolitionist, as *their* candidate.

But should the Editor of the "Recorder" (or of the Raleigh Register) not have *seen* the detailed proceedings of the New York Legislature in question, we would refer them to the remarks made in Congress on this subject by Mr. Prentiss, who represents the District where Mr. Chatfield lives.—From these remarks, the Editors must be satisfied, (unless determined *not* to be "convinced against their wills,") that their charges against the Republicans party in the New York Legislature are entirely groundless.

The "Register," however, is too wary to make a direct *charge*; the Editor thrusts with a *squib*—stabs by *innendo*.

Report on the Assumption of the State Debts.—The Report of the Select Committee appointed by the Senate under Mr. Benton's Resolutions on the Assumption question, appears in the Globe of Feb. 5. The doctrines of this Report must meet the cordial approbation of every genuine republican; while they have received, and will continue to receive the *most violent* opposition from the federal party. The unconstitutionality, inexpediency and rank injustice of this scheme of the federalists to saddle the whole country with a heavy national debt, the evil consequence of the imprudence of a few of the States, is most conclusively established in the Report. The Report and Resolutions have been sustained in debate by Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, Grundy, Wright, Hubbard, Brown, and Clay of Alabama, *all Republicans*; while Messrs. Merrick, Southard, Critteuden, Phelps, Henderson, and even Preston of South Carolina, all *whigs*, oppose them. This shows to what party the People must ascribe this dangerous measure. The Report concludes with the following Resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, That the assumption, directly or indirectly, by the General Government, of the debts which have been, or may be, contracted by the States for local objects or State purposes, would be unjust, both to the States and to the people.

2. *Resolved*, That such assumption would be highly inexpedient, and dangerous to the Union of the States.

3. *Resolved*, That such assumption would be wholly unauthorized by, and in violation of, the Constitution of the United States, and utterly repugnant to all the objects and purposes for which the Federal Union was formed.

4. *Resolved*, That to set apart the Public Lands, or the revenues arising therefrom, for the before mentioned purposes, would be equally unjust, inexpedient, and unconstitutional.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

A bill passed its second reading in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, on the 28th ult., to compel a resumption of specie payments by the banks of that State. It was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading; and it was thought would become a law:

The following is a brief sketch of the bill as it passed its second reading, viz:

1. The banks are required to resume the payment of gold and silver for all their liabilities, whether notes or deposites, on the 15th day of February, 1840.

2. If they do not do so, any person aggrieved, may make complaint before a judge of the court, and the judge shall appoint the tenth judicial day thereafter for a hearing of the parties, and it is made the duty of the deputy Attorney General of the County, to prosecute the case. And if the facts charged are substantiated by a competent witness or witnesses, the judge shall within two days inform the governor of the fact, and it then becomes the duty of the governor on receiving such information forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring the charter null and void for all purposes except to fulfil its contracts previously entered into, and to enable the trustees to collect all moneys due said bank.—The Governor is further required to appoint three proper persons (called commissioners) to take charge of the bank so forfeiting its charter, and the said commissioners are required to make oath and give sufficient security before entering upon the duties of their office. The duty of the said commissioners shall be to collect the debts due to the bank, and pay over semi-monthly, *pro rata* amongst the creditors, all the money that may come into their hands, and they are required to make a final settlement at the end of three years. The note holders are to be paid first; the depositors second; the stockholders last.

3. The Trustees are prohibited either directly or indirectly from purchasing the notes or obligations of any bank whose affairs are in their hands.

4. The officers and directors of the banks are required to hand over the books and papers to the trustees.

5. The sheriff or coroner is to serve the notice on the bank and receive compensation therefor out of the county treasury.

6. The judges are liable to impeachment for any neglect of the duties aforesaid—and any other officer spoken of in the bill, for neglect or refusal of duty subject to a fine of not less than $300 and not greater than $2000, and imprisonment for a term not greater than two years, and not less than one month, at the discretion of the court.

7. The Act is not to be construed into legalizing of the suspension by the banks.

8. The Secretary of the commonwealth is to publish the Act in four daily papers in the city, and two at the seat of government.

ABOLITION, AND ROTTEN BANKS.

Wherever the Republican party has had a majority in a Legislature, abolition and fraudulent banking have found no favor. In *Ohio*, where the Republicans gained the ascendency, last year, the Legislature adopted early measures to compel the Banks of that State, (which had followed the example of the mammoth concern at Philadelphia, and other banks in that city and at the south of it, in suspending payment in October last,) to comply with their obligations, by redeeming their issues in specie. This prompt action of the Republican Legislature, had its desired effect; and nearly all the banks in that State, we learn, either now do, or soon will, pay their notes on presentation. And the Legislature seems so way disposed to make a half-way job of their work of reform; they are now directing their efforts towards breaking up the fraudulent *Post Note* system, as will be seen by the article below.

It will also be perceived, that the Ohio Republicans are lashing the full spirit of abolitionism into quiescence, within their borders. Will the Harrison whig Legislatures in the non-slaveholding States, "go and do likewise?" We know of no instance, thus far, where they *have* done so:—What deters them? Are they afraid of losing the votes of the abolitionists?

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Ohio Legislature.—In the House of Representatives of Ohio, a resolution has been adopted, instructing the Committee on Banks and the Currency to report to the House a bill, making it an offence punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary for any length of time not exceeding 7, nor less than 3 years, for the directors or officers of any banking institution within the State to issue, for circulation, within the State or elsewhere, post notes or bills, payable on time. The same committee were at the same time directed to enquire into the expediency of making all post notes previously issued, payable on demand, in gold and silver, at the counters of the banks issuing them.

A resolution stating that slavery is an institution recognized by the constitution, was passed by a large majority. Another resolution on the same subject declared the "unlawful, unwise, and unconstitutional interference of the fanatical abolitionists of the North, with the domestic institutions of the Southern States," was highly criminal.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN, OF FEB. 8.

To His Excellency Martin Van Buren, Genl. Wm. H. Harrison, Hon. R. M. Saunders, and John M. Morehead, Esq.:

Are you, or are you not, opposed to the Abolition of Slavery in the United States, in any and every shape, form or fashion, except as the owners of the slaves may themselves desire?

To this question, I respectfully request, that as soon after the receipt of this as may suit your convenience, you will respectively return an answer by letter addressed to me at this place, with permission to publish the same in this paper.

It is desired that your letter first state the question as above propounded; and if you answer in the affirmative, that you write immediately after the question—"To this question I answer Yes. On the contrary, if your answer is in the negative, I request that you will write immediately after the question—"To this question I answer *No.*"

With the highest respect, gentlemen,
Yours, &c. H. L. HOLMES.

As our apology for addressing the above inquiry, we beg leave to state, that the subject is one of vital importance to slaveholders; and we desire that there shall be no half-way ground occupied in regard to it, by any man who is a candidate for the highest offices in the State or the Union. We call on our subscribers to sustain us with their names and influence, in enforcing the enquiry above proposed. We will oppose the election of either of the gentlemen to whom the above letter is addressed, provided he shall either answer the question there propounded in the negative, or unreasonably evade the enquiry. We call on *all Editors* in North Carolina to signify their assent to this *Test*; and this we do to save further ink-shed in the South about abolitionism. What say you all, gentlemen?

Here's our hand, namesake; we subscribe to your *test* most cordially, and hope to see no dodging on the part of our brethren of either party.

VIRGINIA SENATOR—NO ELECTION.

In last week's Carolinian, we briefly stated the fact, that the election of United States Senator had been postponed indefinitely by the Virginia legislature. We now have, in the Richmond papers, the details of the proceedings of that body in their fruitless attempts to make choice of a Senator. It seems they continued their ballotings during three days,—voting twice on the first day, four times on the second, and five times on the third,—the several ballotings having resulted in no choice, as will be seen by the following table:

	1st.	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Mason,	80	80	81	81	81	81	80	79	80	81	81
Rives,	83	83	82	82	82	82	23	11	8	5	4
J. J. Allen,							63	76	78	80	80
Scattering,	3	3	3	3	3	3					

Messrs. Bayly, Crafford, and Smith of Gloucester, could not be induced, in any contingency, to vote for Mr. Rives, having pledged themselves during the election to go against him on the ground of his being *no* "Whig," although they declared their readiness to vote for *any* really whig candidate that might be nominated. Under these circumstances, Judge John J. Allen, an unequivocal Harrison Whig, was put in nomination. But here, again, it was found that there were five "Conservatives" more "impracticable" than the three refractory Whigs, for they would vote for no one *but* Mr. Rives—having been elected from Democratic counties, and the fear of their constituents deterring them from voting for a "Whig"—they contending that Mr. Rives was still a Democrat! An indefinite postponement of the election consequently took place, by a vote of 23 to 9 in the Senate, and 67 to 65 in the House.

Much crimination and recrimination was indulged in during the debates, between the "Whigs" and "Conservatives," as to "who killed cock robin"—as to which of the two divisions of the Harrison whigs (the republican members were acquitted of all blame) was *most* culpable in defeating an election, and leaving Virginia with but *half* a representation in the United States Senate.

We give a few extracts from the Richmond Enquirer, and the Richmond Whig, to show the feeling *there* in regard to this most novel state of parties in the Legislature of the "Old Dominion."—Every day's development, however, of public sentiment, re-assures us that a most decided majority of the *People* of that Commonwealth are thoroughly imbued with Jeffersonian Republican principles—and are consequently opposed to Harrison, and opposed to the fraudulent banking system.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, FEB. 1.

After speaking of the indefinite postponement of the election, the Enquirer remarks:

"Thus, for the second time, is presented the extraordinary spectacle of Virginia's attempting in vain to make a Senator. We would avoid all hasty denunciations—all impassioned dissertations on the causes which have caused Virginia to be stripped of half her representation in the Senate of the U. States. The People all demand to know upon whose shoulders this responsibility rests; and they are entitled to an answer. We say that investigation over to a more favorable opportunity. We must take time to review the field of battle. One proposition seems to be certain; that if those gentlemen who were elected as Delegates of the Republican party had thrown their whole force into the scale, John Y. Mason could have been elected. As it is, the prediction which we put forth last week has been verified. "Mason or Nobody"—and Nobody has carried the day.

"For one, since the Representatives of the People would have it so, we are most willing to appeal to Cæsar. The election goes back to the People—and we triumphantly meet that issue. The State is saved the burthen of having an opposition Senator fastened upon her for six years, and misrepresenting her wishes and principles. The People must set these things straight. They must settle this matter at their polls. They, we have not the smallest doubt, will now right the ship.—We will meet our opponents there. The People have the most abiding confidence in the success of our cause. The Democrats will meet the friends of Harrison and his allies at the polls in April, and at the polls in November—and we do not entertain a doubt of a glorious victory. Two Senators of the U. States are to be elected next winter. A President and Vice President are to receive our votes in the Fall. Let every Republican now do his duty. He will see how his rights have been sacrificed, and the interests of the State betrayed. Will he have, too, a politician like Wm. H. Harrison elected President of the U. States? We have received the most cheering accounts from all parts of the State, and we were never more confident of carrying the State in the Spring and in the Fall."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG, FEB. 1.

"At 9 o'clock last night, the election of Senator was indefinitely postponed, after a trial of three days. The House, in the first place, proposed to postpone until 11 o'clock to-day. The Senate amended the resolution by substituting indefinite postponement; the House *disagreed*; the Senate *insisted*, and the House receded by a vote of 67 to 65. The vote in both Houses was a mixed one—some of each party voting for it, under the conviction that no election could be made, and the universal sense of weariness, exhaustion and disgust.

"Thus is the melancholy and disorganizing spectacle presented to the world for the second time, of Virginia's being unable to elect a representative of her sovereignty in the federal Senate—of her Legislature's being unable to discharge a high and paramount constitutional duty. *Virginia*, the last of whom it could have been expected, is the first to give the example of incipient anarchy and disorganization.

"We repudiate the illiberality of attempting to devolve upon the Administration party, the responsibility of defeating an election. *Not theirs* is the fault. Let them bear the consequences who have produced them."

MORE "UNANIMITY."

The Georgia Journal of the 1st instant, remarks as follows:

The Louisville Journal uses the following language: "The Milledgeville, (Geo.) Journal is, so far as we know, the only opposition paper in the Union, that complains of the nomination of General Harrison. How strange, yet how impotent, is the sound of that solitary hiss amid a hundred thousand shouts of acclamation!"

So far as you "*know*," Mr. Louisville Journal!!—Then, indeed, all we have to say, is, that upon this subject, you *know very little*. The "*solitary hiss*" was preceded, and responded to, by every opposition press in Georgia, save one.

Casualty.—Killed, on the 6th instant, by the fall of a tree, PETER LYERLY, son of Christopher Lyerly living near this place, aged about 17 years. He was on his return from Fayetteville when the accident took place.

The company had taken up camp for the night near Little River, in Montgomery County, and in the act of felling some trees for firewood, one fell on him and killed him instantly.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

In *Senate*, Jan. 31, Mr. Grundy made a report, from the Committee to which a former report had been recommitted, against the assumption of the State Debts, and concluded with certain Resolutions. (These Resolutions will be found in a preceding column.) The Report and Resolutions were advocated by Mr. Grundy, Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Wright, and opposed by Mr. *Preston*, Mr. Merrick, and Mr. Southard.

In the *House*, the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Black of Georgia, under which the House elected its Public Printer on yesterday, were taken up for execution. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the House proceed instanter to the election of a Printer, and that as soon as the election shall have taken place, a committee of five members, be elected *viva voce* by the House, to consider and investigate the subject of the public printing, and report to this House within ten days after the election, what price ought to be paid as a just and reasonable compensation to the Printer elect, for services by him performed, having due regard in their estimate to the quantity, quality, and due execution of the work.

Resolved further, That the Printer shall be elected with the express understanding that he is to well and truly do and execute all the printing ordered from and after his election upon the terms, in the manner, and at the rates and prices which shall be prescribed by this House, upon the reception of the report of the said committee of Investigation; and that said committee be instructed to enquire and report upon the propriety and expediency of entirely seperating the patronage of the Government from the newspaper or public press of the country; and that said report, when made, shall be the special order of the day, and have precedence over all other business until the subject shall be finally disposed of.

The Committee, as elected, is composed of Mr. Black, of Georgia, Mr. Davis, of Indiana, Mr. Prentiss, of New York, Mr. Garland, of Louisiana, and Evans, of Maine. The House adjourned to Monday.

In *Senate*, Feb. 3. The day was taken up in the presentation of Petitions, memorials, &c., and the discussion of the assumption of the State Debts.

The *House* done no business of consequence but balloting for a Chaplain, which resulted in the election of the Rev. Mr Bates, Presbyterian.

In *Senate*, Feb. 4. The day was occupied in presenting Petitions and Memorials, hearing the Reports of Committies, and discussing the Assumption question.

In the *House*, a message was received from the President, transmitting statements of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the construction put upon certain portions of the Revenue laws by the Judicial tribunals.

Mr. W. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to raise 1600 men to serve against the Florida Indians; which was read twice, and on Mr. T.'s motion, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GARRETT DAVIS, from the Committee on the Territories, made a report in relation to the difficulties between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa, accompanied by a bill, entitled "An act to establish the Northern boundary line of the State of Missouri," which bill was twice read, and on motion of Mr. D. referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

In *Senate*, Feb. 5. Mr. Benton from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for the enlistment of 1,500 men for the defence of Florida; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The Report of the Committee on the Assumption of the State debts was further discussed in an able Speech by Mr. Calhoun, in favor of its doctrines, and the usual number, with thirty thousand additional copies, ordered to be printed.

In the *House*, it being Petition day, a large number of petitions, memorials, &c., were presented; and a call was made by Mr. Randolph of New Jersey, upon the speaker, to know if he had not received certain Resolutions and a remonstrance from the Governor and Legislature of New Jersey, protesting against the course of the House on the contested election from that State. The speaker replied, that he had received such a paper from the majority of the Legislature and the Governor, but, as it was directed to him in his individual capacity, and not as speaker of the House, he would not present it to the House; and that he had also received a paper from the minority of the New Jersey Legislature on the same subject, addressed to him, as Speaker of the House, which he would, when he thought proper, lay before it.

The Committee on Elections have determined to make no report at present on the New Jersey case. Four members were in favor of giving the seats to the returned members, and four to the other claimants. Mr. Campbell (the Chairman) was opposed to the admission of either set until the whole case was investigated.—*Richmond Whig of Feb.* 6.

A bill to compel the Banks to resume specie payments on the 15th instant, has passed the House of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The consequences are expected to be disastrous to the trade of Philadelphia, and quite oppressive on the people of the State.—*Ib.*

Executive Council.—This body convened yesterday, in obedience to a call from His Excellency, the Governor. Present, Johnston Busbee, Chairman, Dr. Willie Perry, Isaac T. Avery, Thomas McGehee and J. P. Leak.—Col. Cadw'd. Jones and C. P. Mallett were re-appointed Members of the Board of Internal Improvements.—The appointment of a Judge *vice* R. M. Saunders, resigned, will, we understand, be made to-day.—*Raleigh Register of Feb.* 11.

Good News!!—On Tuesday evening last, a Resolution was adopted in the Senate to make Murfreesborough the Seat of Government of the State of Tennessee; and on Wednesday the House of Representatives concurred therein. The Resolution was passed by a majority of one in each branch of the Legislature.—*Murfreesboro' (Tenn.) Telegraph of Feb.* 1.

The Tariff.—A reduction of duties, equal to one-tenth of the excess over 20 per cent. on the value, as it existed on the 2d of March, 1832, took place Jan. 1. This is the fourth similar reduction that has taken place under the compromise Act of 1832, making four-tenths in all, of the excess over 20 per cent. on the value. Of the *remaining* "excess," one-half comes off on the 1st Jan. 1842; and the remainder, six months thereafter. So that on and after the 1st of July, 1842, should the existing Tariff Laws remain unaltered, no article of import will bear a higher duty than twenty per cent. on the value.—*Raleigh Register.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. H. M. Adams, Mr. THOMAS C. GRAHAM to Miss ELIZABETH YOUNG.

In Davie County, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Hall, Mr. NEWBERRY F. HALL to Miss CAMILINE CRUMP, daughter of Roland Crump, Esq.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 23d ultimo, by Col. John Sloan, Esq., Mr. JOHN C. SHARP to Miss CAROLINE REED.

In Davidson county, recently, near the Conrad Hill, by Philip Hedrick, Esq., Mr. ROBERT SCARLETT to Miss MARIA MYERS, daughter of George Myers, Esq.—All in favor of Internal Improvement and *Gold Mining*.

In Cabarrus county, on the 6th instant, Mr. PETER STIRES, of Davidson county, to Miss ——— BARNHART, of Cabarrus.

In Davidson county, on the 6th instant, by J. Goss, Esq., Mr. PETER HEDRICK, Jr., to Miss SUSAN HATCHER.

In Montgomery county, at the residence of Wesley Loflin, by J. M. Worth, Esq., Mr. JOHN HALL, Jr., to Miss REBECCA HARRISON, of Davidson county.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 8th ult., Mr. WILLIAM F. ANDERSON.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. ELAM MOORE, in the 40th year of his age.

In this County, on the 7th instant, Mrs. MARGARET THOMASON, wife of William Thomason, aged about 63 years. Mrs. Thomason was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, a worthy member of society, and died deeply lamented by an affectionate husband and five sons, and a wide circle of friends.—[*Comm.*

In Montgomery County, on the 3rd instant, Mr. FRANKLIN EDWARDS, aged 50 years.

In Davidson County, on the 7th instant, Mrs. CARRICK, aged about 80 years.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
SALISBURY, N. C., FEB. 12, 1840.

Attention, Officers of the 64th Regiment!

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 19th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with your subalterns, with Side Arms, for Drill; and, on Friday, the 20th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective companies, armed and equipt as the law directs, for review and inspection.

By order of Major Gen'l. B. M. Edney, of the 4th Division of North Carolina Militia.

R. W. LONG, Col. Comdt.,
64th Regiment N. C. Militia.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

DENTISTRY.

DR. JOSEPH LEE'S engagements have prevented him from making his annual visit into this part of the State as early as intended by him. His employers may depend on seeing him in a few weeks.

Persons in the country leaving written orders at the Office of the Charlotte Journal or the Western Carolinian, or at Ford's Tavern in Concord, will be visited at their residences without additional expense. [Camden, Feb. 1.—3w

---

More Good Things
JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines, Herrings, Codfish, Mackarel, Cheese, All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts, Anchois, First rate Oysters, Cinnemon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice, Spanish Cigars—best, Chewing and smoking Tobacco, Starch, Soap, Molasses, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Hyson Tea, Powder and Shot, London Mustard, " Porter, English Walnuts, Cocoa Nuts, Figs, Hazle Nuts, Albany Ale, Newark Cider, Essence of Cinnamon, " Mint, " Cloves, All kinds of Cordials, All kinds of Wines, All kinds of Liquors, All of the best quality and latest importations;

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Rouche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—2t.

THE Merchants and public in general are informed that the Lexington Manufacturing Company have now their Power Looms in successful operation, and are making

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS

of a very superior quality, which they are selling very low. J. G. CAIRNS, Agent.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 14, 1840. 3t.

NOTICE.—To those who apply immediately, I will sell a part of my splendid crop of Morus Multicaulis Trees, at the very low price of *half a cent* by the bud. From experiments made in all parts of the country, no doubt can remain, to those who will examine the subject, of the practicability and immense profits of the silk culture. Repeated trials have fairly shown, that more than the trees will cost can be realised the first year by making silk from the leaves they will produce. As the best judges feel confident that the prices of Trees will rise this spring, and continue up for another year, the present may be regarded as the most favored opportunity to purchasers, and the terms here offered as the lowest we have known. My Trees are genuine and in sound condition; and to the luxuriance of their growth many who saw them last summer can testify.

Applications made at this place, or at my plantation in Lincoln county, will be attended to.

R. H. MORRISON.
Davidson College, Feb. 14, 1840. 3w

NOTICE.—The subscriber having, at February Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of William F. Anderson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those holding claims against the same, are required to present them, legally vouched within the limit of the law, for payment, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

RO. N. FLEMING, Exr.
February 14, 1840. 2t—3w

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any information relative to the heirs of Mr. Thomas Ballard, who formerly lived near Prince's Ann, Somerset co'y., Eastern shore, Maryland, will be gladly received. He removed, about 1775, to Windsor, N. C., and there married. His descendants are now living either in that State, the Carolina, Georgia, or Kentucky. Any communication respecting them, addressed to C. D. Prince, Fredericktown, Calvert co., Md., will be gladly received and promptly attended to. [Feb. 14.

Catch the Thief!

WAS Stolen from the subscribers premises, on the night of the 9th instant, a bay MARE, one mane SADDLE, and two BRIDLES—one a snaffle and the other a curb with two rings. The thief is believed to have gone in the direction of Statesville. The mare stolen is about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, feeds more than is common in her pasture-joints, and trots and paces finely under the saddle. The stirrups of the saddle are brass plated. I will give a handsome reward for the apprehension of the thief and the delivery of said mare, saddle and bridles to me, or for any information that will enable me to get my property again. HIRAM T. SLOAN.
Mount Mourne, Iredell, co., Feb. 14, 1840. 3t—7

Administrators' Sale.

WILL be Sold, at the late residence of Mrs. Margaret Bolner, deceased, on *Thursday the 5th of March next*, all the property belonging to the estate of said decedent, as follows:

ONE NEGRO MAN;
TWO HEAD of HORSES;
Seven or eight head of Cattle;
Some Sheep, and a large Stock of Hogs;
ONE WAGON *and* GEARING, *and* A WIND MILL;
FARMING TOOLS;
A Quantity of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder;
A LARGE AMOUNT of HOUSE-HOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention here.

Terms of Sale—Twelve months credit, purchaser giving bond and approved security.

Sale to continue from day to day until all the property is sold.

DAVID MILLER,
ISAAC KEISTLER, } Admrs.
Rowan co., Feb. 4 1840. 2t—3w

SILK-WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at 50 cents per thousand, a very large quantity of Silk-worm Eggs, carefully raised by herself and in a good state of preservation.

MARTHA D. FRONTIS.
Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1840. 1y

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to **No. 1**, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.
January 17, 1840. 1y

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.
Salisbury, N. C., August 20, 1839. tf.

DR. R. T. DISMUKES

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.
January 10, 1840. 1y

NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

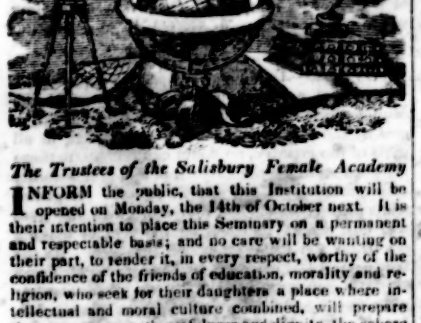
Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Salisbury Female Academy.



The Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy

INFORM the public, that this Institution will be opened on Monday, the 14th of October next. It is their intention to place this Seminary on a permanent and respectable basis; and no care will be wanting on their part, to render it, in every respect, worthy of the confidence of the friends of education, morality and religion, who seek for their daughters a place where intellectual and moral culture combined, will prepare them to occupy with usefulness and dignity, the sphere to which they may be called.

They are now making all suitable efforts to secure for Teachers, a Gentleman and Lady of high qualifications. Meanwhile, they have engaged Miss EMMA J. BAKER, a young Lady, in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation, they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught music in this, and other Seminaries, with entire satisfaction. As soon as the other Teachers are obtained, Miss BAKER will again devote herself exclusively to the musical department.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For beginners per session of 5 months,	$8 00
For the Rudiments with Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
The above, with the higher branches in Literary Department,	12 50
Music on the Piano or Guitar	25 00
Painting,	10 00

Ornamental Needle-work, and the making of wax flowers will be also taught, if desired, at $5 each.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839. tf.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths,** comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

Morus Multicaulis, Fruit Trees, &c.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth:) these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.,

being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 6m.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN C. PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. F

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 902 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 6—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.
" 7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.
" 9—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.
" 10—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing, 1,353, lying on Lick creek.
" 13—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

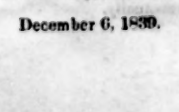
With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

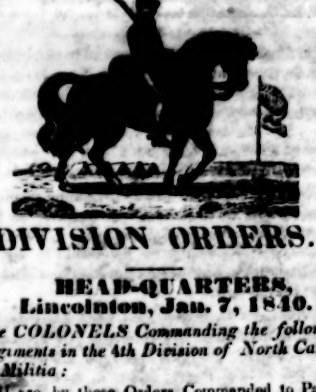


Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons*.

SIMEON HELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.



DIVISION ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Lincolnton, Jan. 7, 1840.

To the COLONELS Commanding the following Regiments in the 4th Division of North Carolina Militia:

YOU are, by these Orders, Commanded to Parade your respective Regiments as follows:

The Western Regiment of Montgomery county on Wednesday the 11th of March next; the Eastern Regiment of said county on Thursday the 12th do.

The Lower Regiment of Davidson county on Saturday the 14th of March next; the Upper Regiment of said county on Tuesday the 17th do.

The Regiment of Rowan county, on Friday the 20th of March.

The Regiment of Davie county, on Tuesday the 24th of March.

The above Regiments will appear at their usual parade ground, on the days herein appointed, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Review and Inspection by the Major General. BALIS M. EDNEY,

Maj. Gen. 4th Div. N. C. Militia.

MAJ. JOHN M. ROBERTS, } Aids de-Camp.
" CALVIN C. CORUM, }

COL. ANDREW MOTTZ, Division Inspector.

COL. JAMES A. GRIER, " Quartermaster.

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY TO ASHVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

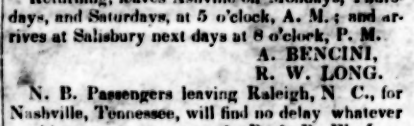
Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf



To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

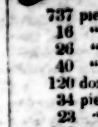
Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

NEW GOODS.



THE Subscribers have just received, and now offer for sale, wholesale or retail, the following

GOODS:

737 pieces brown and bleached Domestics;
16 " Apron Checks;
26 " Bed Ticking;
40 " black and colored Cambrick;
120 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs;
34 pieces Kentucky Jeans;
23 " red and green Flannels;
167 twilled and duffle Blankets;
25 pieces plain and checked Linseys;
44 " black and colored Merinoes;
416 " Fancy Prints;
18 " grey and blue mixed Sattinetts;
350 Mens' and Boys' Seal Caps;
6 pieces Het-Anker Bolting Cloths.

—ALSO—

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Dugs, Saddlery, Plated-Ware, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Queens-Ware, Glass-Ware, Together with a General Assortment of all kinds of Goods, which will be sold lower than they ever have been. J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. 2m

Just Received, and for Sale,

Wholesale or Retail,

75 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
800 bars Iron 1¼ to 2 inches wide;
2,000 lbs. Spring Steel;
500 " blister do.;
1,500 " bar Lead;
15 kegs Powder;
24 hogsheads Sugar;
60 bags Coffee;
100 kegs White Lead;
15 coils Rope;
20 pieces Bagging;
40 boxes Glass 8 x 10;
20 " " 10 x 12;
40 Nova Scotia Grindstones;
240 bottles Scotch Snuff,

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840. tf—

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms. J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

CRESS & BOGER

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestics;
10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.F.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Anvilles;
2 smiths' Bellows;
1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Maccaubo Snuff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Het Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screen wire, &c.

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 26, 1839. tf

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

New Bargains.

MONS. ROUECHE

TAKES great pleasure, to inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has received direct from Charleston, S. C., a *fresh supply* of Fruits and Groceries,

—SUCH AS—

ORANGES,	FRESH CRACKERS,
LEMONS,	CHEESE,
RAISINS,	OYSTERS,
FIGS,	SARDINES,
FRESH HONEY,	HERRING,
	CORDIALS.

—ALSO—

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS, all of the best qualities, and of the latest importation.

N. B. The above articles can be sold very low for *Cash*.

Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1839. tf.

WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

A MODERATE SWEAT.

AS the success of the THOMPSONIAN SYSTEM of practice has been abundantly established in this, and the surrounding country, we have been induced to purchase a very heavy stock of

BOTANIC MEDICINES,

which we expect to receive in the mouth of February. Those wishing to purchase, may be assured that we will make it their interest to buy of us; as we are determined to retail it as low as it can be purchased in the United States. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

E. SINCLAIR & CO.

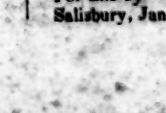
Wadesboro', Jan. 20, 1840. 24—3t

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf



A VERY superior bob-tailed Northern Horse, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in single and double harness, and a fast traveller,

For sale by C. B. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1840. F

FRESH MEDICINES

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER

HAVE just received a Fresh Supply of GENUINE MEDICINES—among which are the following, for the first time offered in this market, to which they would particularly invite the attention of Physicians, to wit:

Tartrate of Iron and Potass, a mild and excellent Tonic.

Hydrargyrum cum creta, (chalk mercury) an excellent preparation for children.

Precipitated Carbonate of Iron, esteemed a much finer preparation than the old rust or carbonate.

Acetate of Potass, (sal diuriticus.)

Liquor Potass; Extract of Jalap; Elaterium, very fine, (Clutterbuck's,) and Medicines of all kinds generally used in this country.

—ALSO—

Dye-stuffs, Paints, Oils, Snuffs, Tobacco, Spanish Cigars, Candles, Rice, Starch, Soaps, Perfumes, Brushes, Instruments, Paste-boards, fine Letter and Wrapping Paper, Quills, Ink, Drawing Paper and Paints, madeira, teneriff, malaga, port, sherry, champaign, muscat, and claret Wines, french, peach, and apple Brandy, Gin, monongahala and old Whiskey, jamaica and new-england Rum, Loaf Sugar, Varnishes, Sand Paper, Glass-ware, Bottles, lemon and ginger Syrup, Lime Juice, Tamarinds, Jugs, Corks, Pocket Books and Maps, Pipes, iron and composition Mortars and Pestles, Candle-wick, Lee's, Dean's, Dyott's, Anderson's, Hooper's, Scott's, Cook's, Shop, Beckwith's, Peters', Moffat's Brandreth's, Evans', and Phelps' Pills, Houck's and Swaim's Panacea, Moore and Anderson's Cough-Drops, Snuff-boxes, Spices, Pepper, Sauce, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Back-Gammon Boards, Matches, Balm of Columbia for bald heads, Elixir of Opium, Swaim's Vermifuge,

And a thousand other articles too tedious to mention, which will be sold very low, at the Apothecary Store, Salisbury, North Carolina.

January 10, 1840. F

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Number Six.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers offer at Wholesale or Retail,

120 Reams Wrapping Paper;
20 do. Foolscap do.;
12 do. Letter do. ruled and unruled
10 Gross Paste-boards;
6 do. Rice Paper;
French and colored Paper for Ladies' use.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE Assortment of **Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS,** just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Jewellery for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer at wholesale, a large and beautiful assortment of

JEWELLERY, Cutlery,

AND A VARIETY OF

FANCY ARTICLES.

Merchants and dealers in the above are invited to call and examine, as they are determined to sell very cheap. C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Bargains! Bargains!!

THE Subscribers have just received from the North, six

Family Carriages

AND

BAROUCHES,

Made to order and of the best materials, which will be sold for very moderate prices. They also have on hand

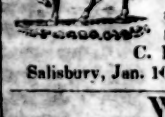
One Fine two-wheel Buggy, And one Sulkey,

With HARNESS for each—all complete.

Those persons desirous of something neat and comfortable to ride in, cannot fail to be pleased both in style and price.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F



Northern Horses.

THREE PAIR of FINE **Northern Horses** for sale. They are young and well broke and warranted sound and perfectly gentle. Apply to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Wanted

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless **Castor Oil.**

☞ Apply to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE public are informed that the subscribers have started their Cotton Factory, at *Milledgeville, Montgomery county, N. C.*, where they are prepared to manufacture Cotton Yarns equal to any in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE & CO.

N. B. Cotton will be spun one half for the other; or, for ten cents per lb. E. B. & CO.

February 7, 1840. 5w

Twin Cotton Seed

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

☞ Apply at this **Office.**

September 20, 1839. tf.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. F

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

Cotton Picking.

THOSE who wish to have their *Cotton Picked* and *Packed* in the best possible manner, and on the shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber, who will himself attend personally to the business. His

GIN

is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plantation,) 4 miles north west of Salisbury,—and is in excellent order, for receiving, *PICKING* and *PACKING COTTON.*

Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cotton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.

R. N. CRAIGE.

November 20, 1839. tf

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

Pocket-Book Found.

WAS found, about two weeks since, between Concord and Mr. Noah Parker's, on the main stage Road, a POCKET-BOOK, containing some valuable papers. The owner can have it (on application to the subscriber) by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

WILLIAM OTRICH.

Mocksville, Feb. 7, 1840. F

DISSOLUTION.—The mercantile co-partnership heretofore existing in the town of Wilksborough, N. C., under the name of Patterson and Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to William Martin, and those having claims against the same will present them to him for payment, he alone being authorized to settle the business of the concern.

S. F. PATTERSON,
WM. MARTIN.

Wilksboro', Jan. 9, 1840. (17–3t)

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons,* and *Vests,* of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style,* and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839. tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

BLANKS.

A fresh supply of BLANKS of the most approved forms, just printed on fine paper, and for sale AT THIS OFFICE.